



W91321-04-C-0023

LOGANEnergy Corp.

NASA Stennis Space Center PEM Demonstration Project
Midpoint Project Report

Proton Exchange Membrane (PEM) Fuel Cell Demonstration
Of Domestically Produced PEM Fuel Cells in Military Facilities

US Army Corps of Engineers
Engineer Research and Development Center
Construction Engineering Research Laboratory
Broad Agency Announcement CERL-BAA-FY02

Mars Exhibit, Visitor's Center, NASA Stennis Space Center,
Stennis, Mississippi

May 17, 2006

Executive Summary

In February 2003, Sam Logan of LOGANEnergy contacted Mr. Bob Heitzman, Director of Facilities Management, about the possibility of hosting a CERL FY'03 PEM demonstration unit at the visitor's center. Since Mr. Heitzman had been involved with the earlier Stennis PC25 Demonstration Program, he responded favorably to the opportunity.

In June of 2003, LOGAN submitted NASA Stennis Visitor's Center as a candidate site for the FY'03 PEM Program. However, in July of 2003, CERL indicated that it would prefer to include Stennis with funds left over from the FY'02 PEM Program, and in August 2003, LOGAN received a contract to proceed with the Stennis PEM demonstration project.

The unit was initially planned for installation adjacent to the visitor's center, but at a meeting in March 2004, Stennis advised LOGAN the unit would be placed next to the Mars Habitat display on the north side of the visitor's center.

Installation of the unit commenced in June 2004. On September 1, 2004, the unit was commissioned and started in a grid parallel/grid independent CHP application. The unit was thermally integrated with a pre-commercial DryKor liquid desiccant air conditioning unit to provide cool, dry, fresh air to the interior of the Mars Habitat.

By the end of March 2005, seven months following start-up, S/N 250 had achieved a cumulative 74% availability. It is anticipated this fuel cell should successfully achieve a cumulative availability of 90% or greater by the end of November 2005.

Mississippi Power is the utility service provider during the project. Hancock LPGas provided fuel for the unit. The additional cost for Stennis to host this demonstration project is estimated to be \$1,449.

The POC for this project is
Lladro Sylvester
Lladro.a.sylvester@nasa.gov
228-688-2956

Table of Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	2
1.0 DESCRIPTIVE TITLE	4
2.0 NAME, ADDRESS AND RELATED COMPANY INFORMATION.....	4
3.0 PRODUCTION CAPABILITY OF THE MANUFACTURER	4
4.0 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR(S)	5
5.0 AUTHORIZED NEGOTIATOR(S)	5
6.0 PAST RELEVANT PERFORMANCE INFORMATION.....	5
7.0 HOST FACILITY INFORMATION	6
8.0 FUEL CELL INSTALLATION	7
9.0 ELECTRICAL SYSTEM.....	8
10.0 THERMAL RECOVERY SYSTEM.....	9
11.0 DATA ACQUISITION SYSTEM	10
12.0 FUEL SUPPLY SYSTEM	11
13.0 INSTALLATION COSTS.....	12
14.0 ACCEPTANCE TEST.....	13
APPENDIX	14

Update Table of Contents

Proposal – Proton Exchange Membrane (PEM) Fuel Cell Demonstration of Domestically Produced Residential PEM Fuel Cells in Military Facilities

1.0 Descriptive Title

LOGANEnergy Corp. Small Scale PEM Demonstration Project at the Mars Exhibit, Visitor's Center, NASA Stennis Space Center, Stennis, Mississippi

2.0 Name, Address and Related Company Information

LOGANEnergy Corporation

1080 Holcomb Bridge Road
BLDG 100- 175
Roswell, GA 30076
(770) 650- 6388

DUNS 01-562-6211
CAGE Code 09QC3
TIN 58-2292769

LOGANEnergy Corporation is a private Fuel Cell Energy Services company founded in 1994. LOGAN specializes in planning, developing, and maintaining fuel cell projects. In addition, the company works closely with manufacturers to implement their product commercialization strategies. Over the past decade, LOGAN has analyzed hundreds of fuel cell applications. The company has acquired technical skills and expertise by designing, installing and operating over 30 commercial and small-scale fuel cell projects totaling over 7 megawatts of power. These services have been provided to the Department of Defense, fuel cell manufacturers, utilities, and other commercial customers. Presently, LOGAN supports 30 Phosphoric Acid Fuel Cells (PAFC) and PEM fuel cell projects at 21 locations in 12 states, and has agreements to install 22 new projects in the US and the UK over the next 18 months.

3.0 Production Capability of the Manufacturer

Plug Power manufactures a line of PEM fuel cell products at its production facility in Latham, NY. The facility produces three lines of PEM products including the 5kW GenSys5C natural gas unit, the GenSys5P Liquid Propane (LP) Gas unit, and the GenCore 5kW standby power system. The current facility has the capability of manufacturing 10,000 units annually. Plug Power will support this project by providing remote monitoring, telephonic field support, overnight parts supply, and customer support. These services are intended to enhance the reliability and performance of the unit and achieve the highest possible customer satisfaction. Vinny Cassala is the Plug Power point of contact for this project. His phone number is 518.782.7700 ex1228, and his email address is vincent_cassala@plugpower.com.

4.0 Principal Investigator(s)

Name	Samuel Logan, Jr.	Keith Spitznagel
Title	President	Vice President Market Engagement
Company	Logan Energy Corp.	Logan Energy Corp.
Phone	770.650.6388 x 101	860.210.8050
Fax	770.650.7317	770.650.7317
Email	samlogan@loganenergy.com	kspitznagel@loganenergy.com

5.0 Authorized Negotiator(s)

Name	Samuel Logan, Jr.	Keith Spitznagel
Title	President	Vice President Market Engagement
Company	Logan Energy Corp.	Logan Energy Corp.
Phone	770.650.6388 x 101	860.210.8050
Fax	770.650.7317	770.650.7317
Email	samlogan@loganenergy.com	kspitznagel@loganenergy.com

6.0 Past Relevant Performance Information

- a) Contract: PC25 Fuel Cell Service and Maintenance Contract #X1237022

Merck & Company
Ms. Stephanie Chapman
Merck & Company
Bldg 53 Northside
Linden Ave. Gate
Linden, NJ 07036
(732) 594-1686

Contract: Four-year PC25 PM Services Maintenance Agreement.
In November 2002 Merck & Company issued a four-year contract to LOGAN to provide fuel cell service, maintenance and operational support for one PC25C fuel cell installed at their Rahway, NJ plant. During the contract period the power plant has operated at 94% availability.

- b) Contract: Plug Power Service and Maintenance Agreement to support one 5kWe GenSys 5C and one 5kWe GenSys 5P PEM power plant at NAS Patuxant River, MD.

Plug Power
Vinny Cassala
968 Albany Shaker Rd.
Latham, NY 12110
(518) 782-7700 ex 1228

LOGAN performed the start-up of both units after Southern Maryland Electric Cooperative completed most of the installation work and continues to provide service and maintenance during the period of performance.

- c) Contract: A Partners LLC Commercial Fuel Cell Project Design, Installation and 5-year service and maintenance agreement.
Contract # A Partners LLC, 12/31/01

Mr. Ron Allison
A Partner LLC
1171 Fulton Mall
Fresno, CA 93721
(559) 233-3262

On April 20, 2004 LOGAN completed the installation of a 600kWe PC25C CHP fuel cell installation in Fresno, CA.

7.0 Host Facility Information



Figure 1, Stennis Visitor's Center

Stennis Space Center is NASA's primary center for Rocket Propulsion Testing and home to the Applied Research and Technology Project Office. It is a multi-agency center with more than 30 resident agencies.

For more than four decades Stennis Space Center has served as NASA's rocket propulsion testing ground. In addition, the Applied Research and Technology Project Office bridge the gap between Earth science research results and the use of data to help its partner agencies make better informed decisions.

NASA's Stennis Space Center is America's largest rocket test complex and its state-of-the-art facilities include the A, B and E Test Complexes, designed for rocket propulsion testing that ranges from component to engine to stage level. The unique waterway system and 125,000-acre acoustical buffer zone that surrounds Stennis Space Center are considered national assets, and enable testing of large-scale rocket engines and components.

Proof of the contributions made by Stennis Space Center to America's space program was that all the Apollo space vehicle boosters did their job without a single failure, including those for the Apollo 11 mission the landing of the first men on the moon. A new chapter was added in June 1975 when the Space Shuttle Main Engine was tested here for the first time. All the engines used to boost the Space Shuttle into low-Earth orbit are flight certified at SSC on the same stands used to test fire all first and second stages of the Saturn V in the Apollo and Skylab programs.

Space Shuttle Main Engine testing is expected to proceed well into the 21st century.

Over the years, SSC has evolved into a multidisciplinary facility made up of NASA and 30 other resident agencies engaged in space and environmental programs and the national defense, including the U.S. Navy's world-class oceanographic research community.

Stennis Space Center is located in South Mississippi on I-10 at Exit 2 approximately 48 miles west of Biloxi and 45 miles east of New Orleans. Electric utility services are provided by Mississippi Power and LPG is provided by Hancock Propane. Figure 1, above, is an aerial photo of the Stennis Space Center's visitor complex showing the general vicinity of the fuel cell installation.



8.0 Fuel Cell Installation

The fuel cell site was relocated from the visitor's center pictured above in Figure 1 to the Mars Habitat display pictured below in Figure 2. The site change occurred after Stennis officials



decided that the original location conflicted with the movement of visitors around the static display area. As a result of this decision, the fuel cell product choice had to be changed to an LP Gas system from a natural gas unit since the natural piping gas run would have been prohibitively expensive. This site change also necessitated LOGAN to rethink how to incorporate a Combined Heat and Power (CHP) application into the project since there was no thermal load of any kind associated with the Mars habitat display.

Figure 2, Mars Habitat

In the photo captured in Figure 3 below, S/N 250, a Plug Power 5kW LP Gas CHP fuel cell power plant is pictured during its installation at the Stennis Mars Habitat display. The trenching seen in the photo accommodated the thermal recovery piping between the fuel cell and the facility. In Figure 4, below, the photo captures the opposite end of the trench



Figure 3, Fuel Cell Site Preparation



Figure 4, Site Preparation

where the thermal piping was connected to a DryCore air conditioner unit chosen to evaluate desiccant technology as a possible energy service compliment to the fuel cell. Figure 5 below depicts a line diagram of the installed site.

Stennis Space Center PEM Installation One-Line Diagram

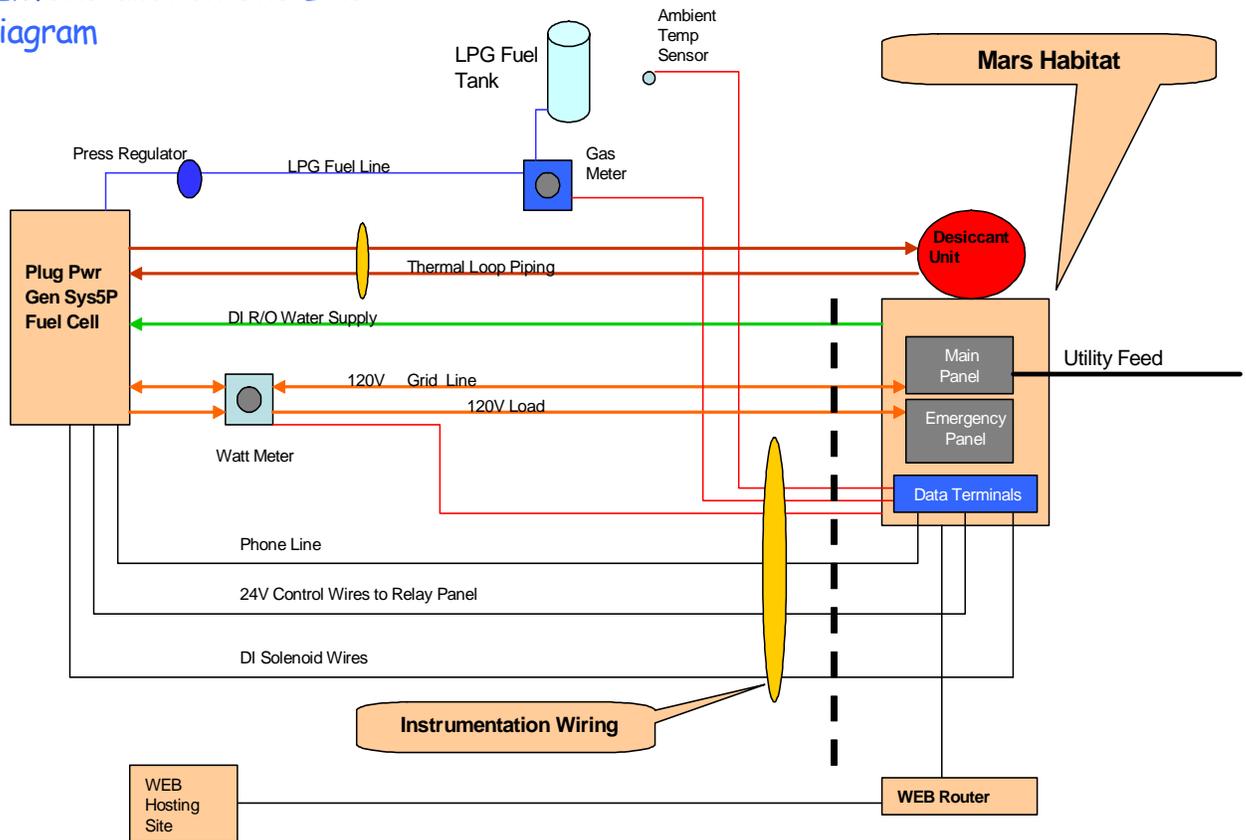


Figure 5, Line Diagram of Installation

9.0 Electrical System

The Plug Power 5kW GenSys5P (LP Gas fueled unit), which specifications are included in Appendix section 4, has a maximum output of 4.5 kW at 120 volts ac, 60 Hz. The Mars Habitat site of this installation is a static display that provides visitors a notion of what a future Mars based structure designed to support human life and planetary research would look like. The facility has very minimal loads so under normal operating conditions the unit will provide 2.5 kW service to the building. In addition LOGAN installed an emergency service panel to simulate mission critical circuit support during the demonstration period. The circuits on this panel controlled indoor lighting and outdoor display lighting. During the period of performance there were no grid outages that provided an actual test of the emergency circuit. Figures 15 and 16 in the Appendix section show graphs of cumulative power generation and power generation rate respectively through March 2005.

10.0 Thermal Recovery System

Since the Mars Habitat display did not have an independent thermal load to integrate the fuel cell's thermal capacity, LOGAN pursued a new means to utilize the unit's waste heat. Pictured at left in Figure 6 is a DryKor liquid desiccant air conditioning unit that dries, cools and purifies outside air before introducing it into the Mars Habitat. The unit was designed to operate on an external heat source to regenerate the desiccant through each cooling cycle. In the photo the DryKor cooling module appears on the left and the condensing module appears on the right. The unit can also be seen in Figure 4 above during the construction phase of the project.



Figure 6, DryKor Desiccant Unit

Pictured at right in Figure 7 are the thermal piping connections at the fuel cell that transferred fuel cell waste heat to the DryKor unit. The photo shows the hot water supply and return between the fuel cell heat exchanger and the inlet to the DryKor. While operating at 2.5kW the fuel cell will supply approximately 7,800 btu/h at 130 degrees F. This thermal supply was a good match for the DryKor thermal input specifications. Also pictured in Figure 7 are the Btu meter and thermal sensors installed to monitor the fuel cell heat transfer to the DryKor.



Figure 7, Fuel Cell thermal supply piping to the DryKor

11.0 Data Acquisition System

In order to monitor the site, LOGAN installed a Connected Energy Corporation (CEC) web-based Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system that provides high-speed access to real-time monitoring of the power plant. The schematic drawing seen below in Figure 8 describes the architecture of the CEC hardware that supports the project. The system provides a comprehensive data acquisition solution and also incorporates remote control, alarming, notification, and reporting functions. The system picks up and displays a number of fuel cell operating parameters on functional display screens including: kWh, cell stack voltage, water management, as well as external instrumentation inputs including Btus, fuel flow, and thermal loop temperatures. LOGAN's Operations Control Center in Rochester, New York maintains connectivity by means of a Virtual Private Network (VPN) that links the fuel cell to the center.

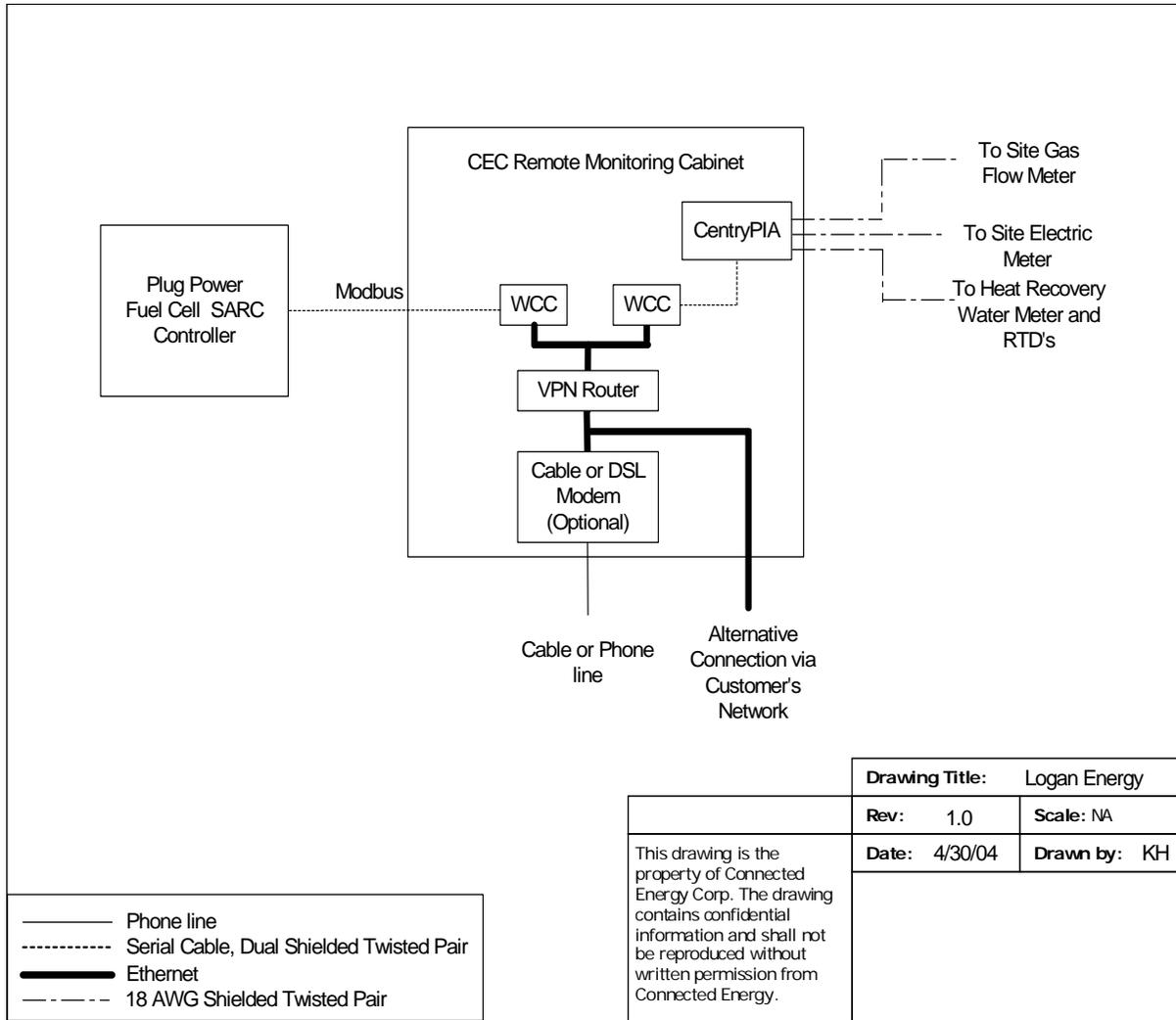


Figure 8, Web based remote monitoring system hardware

12.0 Fuel Supply System



The decision by Stennis personnel to move the fuel cell pad site to the Mars Habitat, forced LOGAN to change the fuel cell to an LP Gas fueled unit from the initial choice of a natural gas unit. This came about once LOGAN determined that the natural gas piping run from the utility meter serving the visitor's center was too long a distance to cover and at too great a cost to fall within the project budget. Pictured at right is the 250 gallon LP Gas tank installed at the site to provide fuel for the unit. The tank supplies fuel to the fuel cell regulator which provides flows into the system at 14 IWC.

Figure 9, Photo of fuel cell and its 250 gallon LP Gas tank

Pictured at right in Figure 10 is a photo of the green LP Gas regulator at the inlet to the fuel cell. While operating at a set point of 2.5kW, the fuel cell consumes .53 gallons per hour of vaporized propane. Figures 15 and 16 in the Appendix section show graphs of cumulative fuel flow and fuel flow rate respectively through March 2005.



Figure 10, Photo of fuel cell with fuel inlet and LPGas regulator.

13.0 Installation Costs

Stennis Space Center			
Project Utility Rates		Providers	
1) Water (per 1,000 gallons)	\$	-	Stennis
2) Utility (per KWH)	\$	0.045	Miss. Power
3) LPGas(per gal)	\$	0.85	Hancock LPGas
First Cost		Estimated	Actual
Plug Power 5 kW SU-1		\$ 65,000.00	\$ 65,000.00
Shipping		\$ 1,800.00	\$ 735.00
Installation electrical		\$ 1,250.00	
Installation mechanical & thermal		\$ 3,200.00	
Watt Meter, Instrumentation, Web Package		\$ 3,150.00	\$ 9,270.00
Site Prep, labor materials		\$ 925.00	\$ 2,227.00
Technical Supervision/Start-up		\$ 8,500.00	\$ 8,460.00
Total		\$ 83,825.00	\$ 85,692.00
Assume Five Year Simple Payback		\$ 16,765.00	\$ 17,138.40
Forecast Operating Expenses	Volume	\$/Hr	\$/ Yr
LPGas gal/hr @ 2.5kW	\$ 0.53	\$ 0.45	\$ 3,551.74
Water Gallons per Year	14,016		\$ -
Total Annual Operating Cost			\$ 3,551.74
Economic Summary			
Forecast Annual kWH		19710	
Annual Cost of Operating Power Plant	\$	0.180 kWH	
Credit Annual Thermal Recovery Rate		(\$0.062) kWH	
Project Net Operating Cost	\$	0.119 kWH	
Displaced Utility cost	\$	0.045 kWH	
Energy Savings (Cost)		(\$0.074) kWH	
Annual Energy Savings (Cost)		(\$1,448.94)	

Figure 11

Explanation of Calculations:

Actual First Cost Total is a *sum* of all the listed first cost components.

Assumed Five Year Simple Payback is the Estimated First Cost Total *divided by* 5 years.

Forecast Operating Expenses:

LP Gas usage in a fuel cell system set at 2.5 kW will consume 0.53 gph. The cost per hour is 0.53 gph x the cost of LPGas/gallon. The cost per year of \$3,551.74 equals the product of cost per hour (\$0.44) x 8760 hours per year x 0.9. The 0.9 is for 90% availability.

LPGas fuel cell systems set at 2.5 kW output will consume 1.6 gallons of water per hour through the Deionized water (DI) panel. The total volume of water consumed of 14,016 gallons per year is 1.6 gph x 8760 hours per year. The cost per year at \$0 equals 14,016 gph x cost of water to the site of 0 per 1000 gallons.

The Total Annual Operating Cost, \$3,551.74 is the *sum of* the cost per year for LP Gas and the cost per year for the water consumption.

Economic Summary:

The Forecast Annual kWh at 19,710 kWh is the product of 2.5 kW set point for the fuel cell system \times 8760 hours per year \times 0.9. The 0.9 is for 90% availability.

The Annual Cost of Operating the Power Plant at \$0.18 per kWh is the Total Annual Operating Cost at \$3,551.74 *divided by* the forecast annual kWh at 19,710 kWh.

Credit Annual Thermal Recovery at -\$0.010 equals 7800Btu/h *divided by* 3414Btu/kW. This is then *multiplied by* 0.9 availability \times 0.6 estimated thermal load factor \times the cost of electricity at \$0.045 per kWh \times (-1). As a credit to the cost summary, the value is expressed as a negative number.

The Project Net Operating Cost is the *sum* of the Annual Cost of Operating the Power Plant *plus* the Credit Annual Thermal Recovery.

The Displaced Utility Cost is the cost of electricity paid by Cherry Point MCAS to the local utility.

Energy Savings (Cost) equals the Displaced Utility Cost *minus* the Project Net Operating Cost expressed in kW.

Annual Energy Savings (Cost) equals the Energy Savings \times the Forecast Annual kWh.

14.0 Acceptance Test

The installation and commissioning process was prolonged over three months due to recurring problems with the power plant inlet LP Gas block and Stack and Reformer Controller (SARC), power plant controller. The new SARC board design recently incorporated into the system was discovered to have memory, storage and communication problems with its modem, inhibiting consistent communications with Plug Power. In addition, the LP Gas block filled with water during successive attempted startups. Plug Power cooperated with LOGAN through the summer of 2004 to correct the deficiencies. Finally on September 1, 2004 the unit was fully commissioned and passed its commissioning/acceptance test. Appendix section 2 below documents the final commissioning events.

Appendix

1) Monthly Performance Data through March 2005

Suggested Format for PEM Fuel Cell Performance Data																				
System Number: <u>SU01B000000250-LPG</u>				Commission Date: <u>9/1/2004</u>				Site Location(City,State): <u>Stennis, Mississippi</u>												
Site Name: <u>Stennis Space Center</u>				Fuel Cell Type: <u>Plug Power PEM</u>																
Fuel Type: <u>LPG</u>				Maintenance Contractor: <u>LOGANEnergy Inc.</u>																
Lower Heating Value: <u>943</u> BTU/scf				Local Residential Fuel Cost per Therm: _____				\$/Therm _____												
Capacity kW: <u>5</u>				Local Residential Electricity Cost per kWhr: _____				Local Base Fuel Cost per Therm: _____				\$/Therm _____								
								Local Base Electricity Cost per kWhr: _____												
Month	Run Time (Hours)	Time in Period (Hours)	Availability (%)	Energy Produced (kWe-hrs AC)	Output Setting (kW)	Average Output (kW)	Capacity Factor (%)	Fuel Usage, LHV (kWh)	Fuel Usage, LHV (BTUs)	Fuel Usage (SCF)	Electrical Efficiency (%)	Thermal Heat Recovery (BTUs)	Heat Recovery Rate (BTUs/hour)	Thermal Efficiency (%)	Overall Efficiency (%)	Number of Scheduled Outages	Scheduled Outage Hours	Number of Unscheduled Outages	Unscheduled Outage Hours	
<i>insert month</i>	<i>insert operating hours</i>	<i>insert hours in month</i>	<i>*1</i>	<i>insert produced energy</i>	<i>insert output setting</i>	<i>*2</i>	<i>*3</i>	<i>insert fuel consumption</i>			<i>*4</i>	<i>insert heat recovery</i>	<i>*5</i>	<i>*6</i>	<i>*7</i>	<i>insert value</i>	<i>insert value</i>	<i>insert value</i>	<i>insert value</i>	
September, 2004	407	720	57%	1045.2	2.5	2.57	29.03%	4179	1.43E+07	14096	25.03%	0	0	0.00%	25.03%	1	193	1	120	
October, 2004	684	744	92%	1406.0	2.5	2.06	37.80%	7719	2.63E+07	26037	18.23%	0	0	0.00%	18.23%	0	0	1	60	
November, 2004	379	720	53%	775.7	2.5	2.05	21.55%	3848	1.31E+07	12980	20.17%	0	0	0.00%	20.17%	0	0	1	341	
December, 2004	180	744	24%	312.2	2.5	1.73	8.39%	1991	6.79E+06	6716	15.69%	0	0	0.00%	15.69%	0	0	1	564	
January, 2005	744	744	100%	1520.5	2.5	2.04	40.87%	8256	2.82E+07	27848	18.43%	0	0	0.00%	18.43%	0	0	0	0	
February, 2005	672	672	100%	1346.0	2.5	2.00	40.06%	7472	2.55E+07	25204	18.02%	0	0	0.00%	18.02%	0	0	0	0	
March, 2005	712	744	96%	1338.0	2.5	1.86	35.97%	8003	2.73E+07	26995	16.73%	0	0	0.00%	16.73%	0	0	1	32	
			#DIV/0!			#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!		0.00E+00	0	#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!					
			#DIV/0!			#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!		0.00E+00	0	#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!					
			#DIV/0!			#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!		0.00E+00	0	#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!					
			#DIV/0!			#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!		0.00E+00	0	#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!					
			#DIV/0!			#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!		0.00E+00	0	#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!					
			#DIV/0!			#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!		0.00E+00	0	#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!					
			#DIV/0!			#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!		0.00E+00	0	#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!					
			#DIV/0!			#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!		0.00E+00	0	#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!					
			#DIV/0!			#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!		0.00E+00	0	#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!					
Running Totals																				
	Total Run Time	Total Hours in Period	Total Availability (*8)	Total Energy Produced	Average Output Setting	Total Average Output (*9)	Total Capacity Factor (*10)	Total Fuel Usage	Total Fuel Usage	Total Fuel Usage	Average Electrical Efficiency (*11)	Total Thermal Heat Recovery	Average Heat Recovery Rate (*12)	Average Thermal Efficiency (*13)	Average Overall Efficiency (*14)	Total Outages	Total Hours	Total Outages	Total Hours	
	3778	5088	74%	7743.6	2.5	2.05	30.44%	41468	1.41E+08	139876	18.66%	0	0	0.00%	18.66%	1	193	5	1117	

Figure 12

2) Documentation of Acceptance Test.

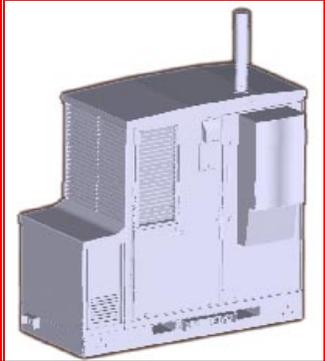
Installation Check List			
TASK	Initials	DATE	TIME (hrs)
Batteries Installed	KW	8/30/04	2
Stack Installed	KW	8/30/04	3
Stack Coolant Installed	KW	8/30/04	1
Air Purged from Stack Coolant	KW	8/30/04	0.5
Radiator Coolant Installed	KW	8/30/04	2
Air Purged from Radiator Coolant	KW	8/30/04	1
J3 Cable Installed	KW	8/30/04	1
J3 Cable Wiring Tested	KW	8/30/04	0.5
Inverter Power Cable Installed	KW	8/30/04	0.5
Inverter Power Polarity Correct	KW	8/30/04	0.5
RS 232 / Modem Cable Installed	KW	8/30/04	0.5
Natural Gas Pipe Installed	KW	8/24/04	8
DI Water / Heat Trace Installed	KW	8/30/04	3
Drain Tubing Installed	KW	8/30/04	1
Commissioning Check List and Acceptance Test			
TASK	Initials	DATE	TIME (hrs)
Controls Powered Up and Communication OK	KW	8/31/04	4
SARC Name Correct	KW	8/31/04	1
Start-Up Initiated	KW	8/31/04	5
Coolant Leak Checked	KW	8/31/04	1
Flammable Gas Leak Checked	KW	8/31/04	1
Data Logging to Central Computer	KW	8/31/04	1
System Run for 8 Hours with No Failures	KW	9/1/04	8

Figure 13

3) Plug Power GenSys5P Product specifications

Plug Power Fuel Cell System

The GenSys5P is a 5kWAC on-site fuel cell power generation system. Designed to be connected to the existing power grid, the 5P is a clean and efficient source of power that uses LP Gas as its fuel.



Specifications		
Physical	Size (L X W X H):	84 1/2" X 32" X 68 1/4"
Performance	Power rating: _____	5kW continuous
	Power set points: _____	2.5kW, 4kW, 5kW
	Voltage: _____	120/240 VAC @ 60Hz
	Power Quality: _____	IEEE 519
	Emissions: _____	NO _x < 5ppm SO _x < 1ppm Noise < 70 dBa @ 1meter
Operating Conditions	Temperature: _____	0°F to 104°F
	Elevation: _____	0 to 750 feet
	Installation: _____	Outdoor/CHP
	Electrical Connection: _____	GC/GI
Certifications	Fuel: _____	Natural Gas
	Power Generation: _____	CSA International
	Power Conditioning: _____	UL
	Electromagnetic Compliance:	FCC Class B
<u>Dimensions</u>		
	Length _____	84 inches
	Width _____	32 inches
	Height _____	68 1/4 inches
<u>Operating Requirements</u>		
	Fuel Type _____	LP Gas
	Temperature _____	0 degrees F to 104 degrees F
<u>Outputs</u>		
	Power Output _____	5kW
	Voltage _____	120/240 VAC @ 60Hz
	Noise _____	< 70 dBA@ 1 meter
<u>Certifications</u>		
	CSA International _____	Fuel Cell System
	UL1741 _____	Power Conditioning Module
	IEEE P14741 _____	Grid Parallel Generation

Figure 14

4) Performance Graphs

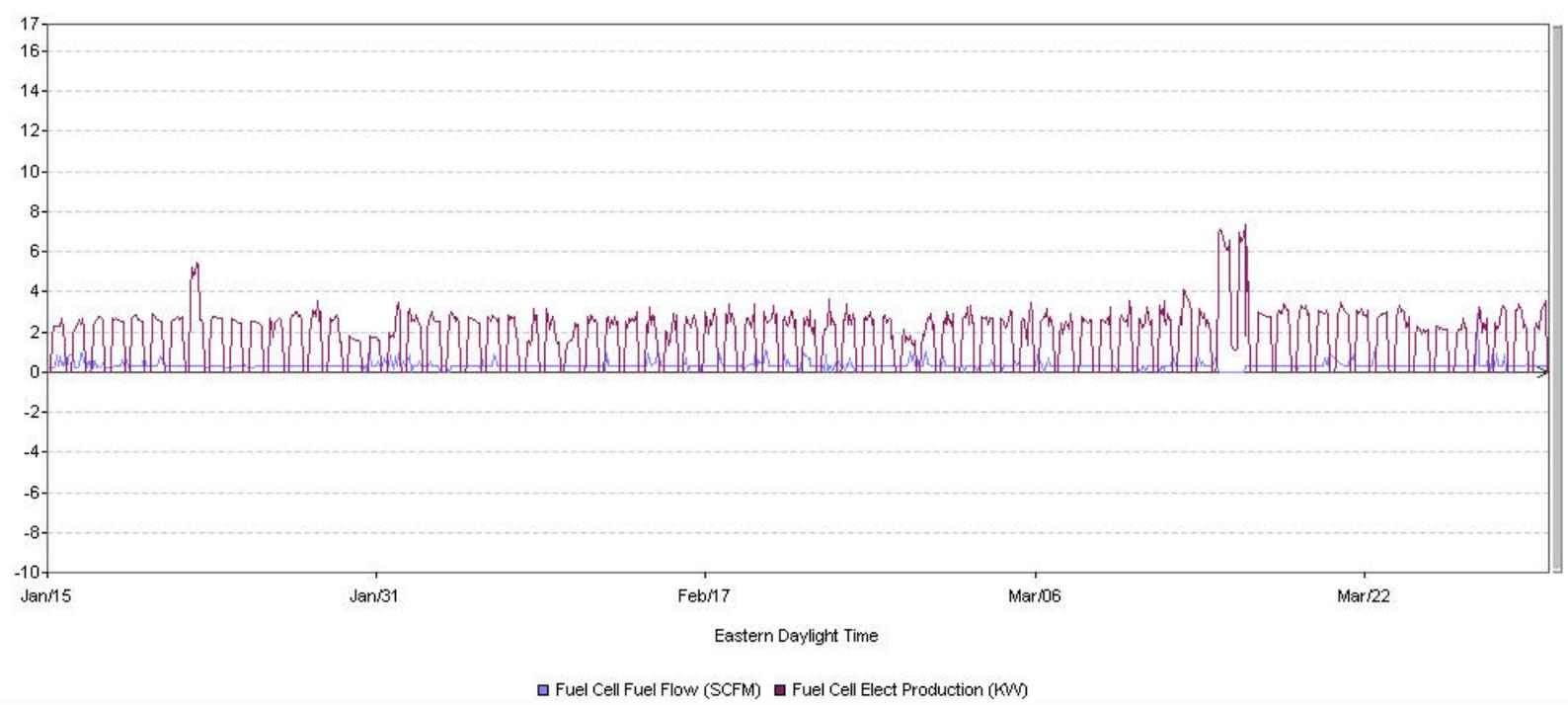


Figure 15, Graph of fuel cell cumulative electric and cumulative fuel through March 2005

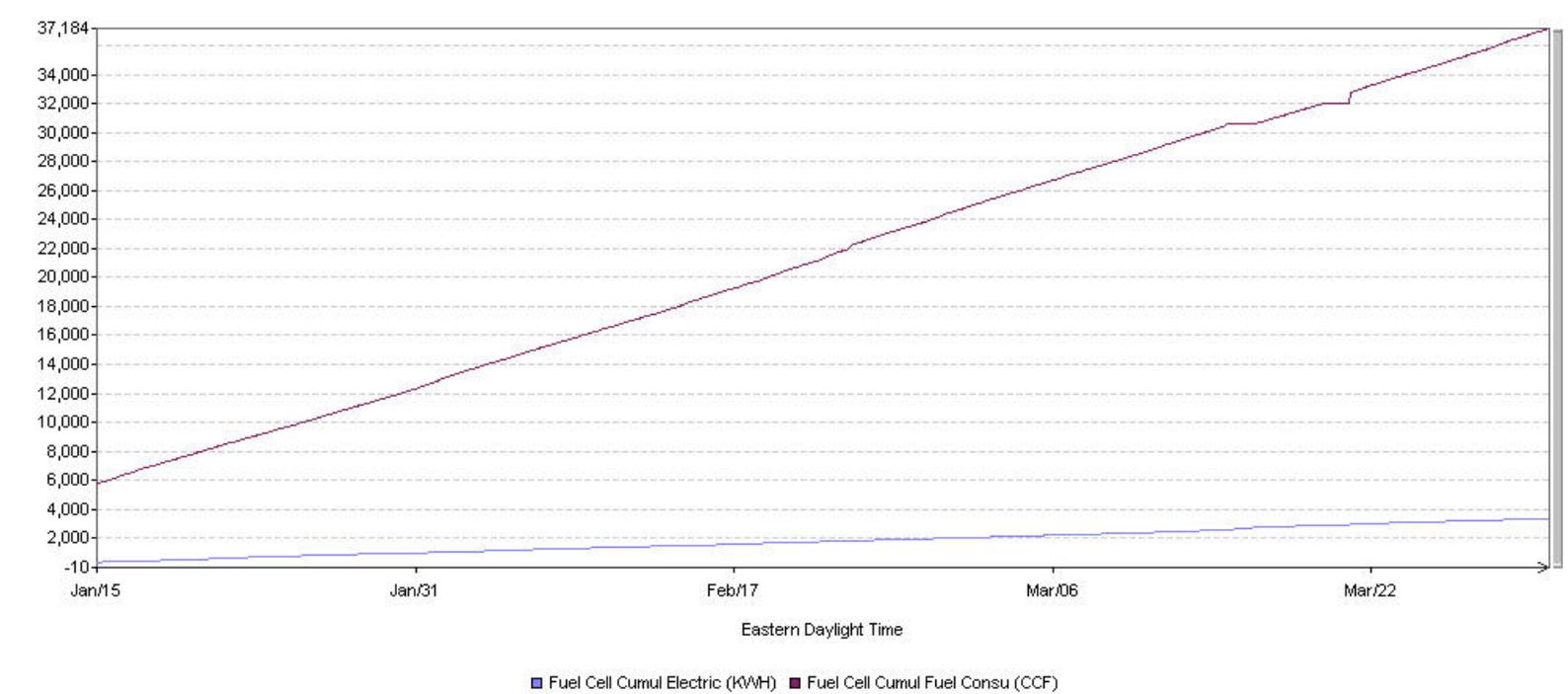


Figure 16, Graph of fuel cell fuel power generation over fuel flow